

Policies Against Depopulation in Montain Areas



Exchange of best practices in the field of training and education between 7 European mountain areas First results

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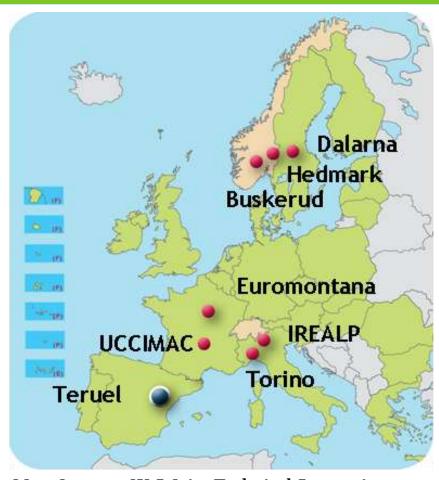






PADIMA partnership





Policies against depopulation in mountain areas

Map: Interreg IV C Joint Technical Secretariat





- To improve conception and efficiency of the Regional Policies against depopulation
- Through the exchange and innovative transfer of good practices aiming at maintaining and increasing population in mountain areas.
- Target goal:
 - increase population in mountain areas
 - foster sustainable development.



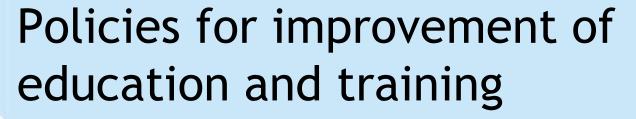


- Policies for improvement of education and training
- Policies for diversification of local economies and employment
- Policies of Territorial marketing to improve the image of these areas and attract new populations



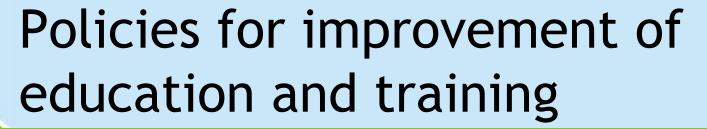


- The project's aim is to improve delivery of these policies and coordination between them in an integrated approach looking at:
 - Inter-relations between action lines
 - Synergies
 - Conflicting effects





- Methodological approach:
 - 1. A statistical approach to show similarities between the partners
 - 2. A survey to young people, leaders in municipalities and businesses to discover the needs for education and training
 - 3. Interviews with key personnel to find examples of "best practise"
 - 4. Each partners examples of "best practises"





- Best practise:
 - We have received around 25 suggestions for best practises
 - They cover a wide range of projects:
 - distance learning
 - high school studies
 - specialized courses





• First insights:

- a quick study of the cases we find that most of the projects can be adopted by the other partners
- a closer examination needed before any recommendations can be given

Target:

- around 7 suggestions for changing policies.



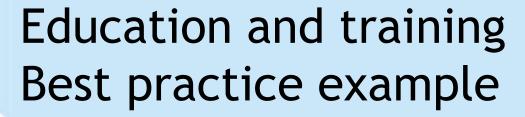
Education and training First results

- The level of education vary a lot between the different partners.
- A common characteristic is that the level is lower in the mountain areas than in the low land. It is also lower than the average of the countries
- Young people in the mountains have higher education than the old ones, but still below the average of the country
- Distance to upper secondary schools/ universities seems to have small influence on the education level.



Education and training First results

- Very few high schools/universities located in the mountain areas.
- Very few companies demanding employers with higher education located in mountain areas.
- Few jobs for workers with higher education





- Buskerud mountain
 - largest tourism region in Norway
 - a lot of jobs
 related to tourism
 - despite that people are moving out of the region.

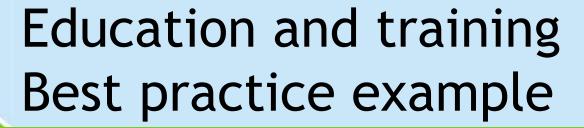




- Service minded and vice host study
- Knowledge and host study for people in connection with tourists.

Goals:

- to keep, and raise, the quality of the visitors experience with the municipality.
- that everyone working in the municipality shall finish the study.
- make the season-employed workers settle in the municipality.





• Results:

- 450 persons have finished the study through 4 years.
- Hemsedal is now the only municipality in the region with growth similar to the average of the nation in population, and with a lot of young people.



Massif Central

- Covers 15% of the French national territory
- 3.7 million Inhabitants
- 6 regions 22 departments





- Technical and languages distance training
- Allows everyone to have access to training
- The method and the teachings' substance are adapted to each student and to the needs of the companies.
- The goal is to adapt training to each particular trainee.
- A leading product for the future, but a complementary approach, which does not necessary lead to cutting costs. Creating training tools can be expensive.



Province of Turin

- Mountain area known from the 2006 Winter Olympics
- Great differences between the low land and the mountains. Even great differences within the mountain area.





Environmental issue addressed to people coming from different contexts

- Environmental sustainability
- Educative model based on social theory
- Objective: To train teachers in a specific mountain context that favour the dialogue and the comparison with the students
- The process of integration is developed in interaction with other institutional policies.



Results

- 7836 students per year, served by 50 persons
- The added value is referred to:
 - The possibility to maintain work places in the valley, also with high level skills.
 - Re-use of the important building heritage of Pra Catinat.
 - network with other local important nodes.





- A lot of work has been done:
 - sampling data, conducting surveys and finding examples of Best pratices.
- Buskerud County Authority will analyse the data and compare surveys from the different regions.
- A new report will be given in Turin 23-26 November 2010
- A final report will be ready in the end of March 2011

Thank you!



For more information visit www.padima.org



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